

SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE FOR SPECIAL CO.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INFORMATION REPORT

This material contains information of the National Defense of the United States. Under the Espionage Laws, Title Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

COUNTRY

Albania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Rumania

SUBJECT

Legal Developments in Satellite Countries for

Feb. 1957 re:

DATE DISTRIBUTED

17 July 1957

NO. OF PAGES

1

NO. OF ENCLS.

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

31-page report covering legal developments in satellite countries for the month of February 1957. Subjects treated with include Constitutions, Elections, Organs of State Administration, Forming of Opinion and Freedom of Thought, Religion, Discrimination and Minorities, Criminal Legislation and Procedure, Civil, Commercial and Industrial Law, Property Rights, Legislation of Workers Rights, State Prosecutors, etc. /

- end -

DISTRIBUTION

STATE

ARMY

NAVY

AIR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NO DISSEM ABROAD

NOFORN

LIMITED: Dissemination limited to full-time employees of CIA, AEC and FBI; and, within State and Defense, to the intelligence components, other offices producing NIS elements, and higher echelons with their immediate supporting staffs. Not to be disseminated to consultants, external projects or reserve personnel on short term active duty (excepting individuals who are normally full-time employees of CIA, AEC, FBI, State or Defense) unless the written permission of the originating office has been obtained through the Assistant Director for Central Reference, CIA.

LIMITED

Approved For Release 2008/12/02 : CIA-RDP80T00246A001600770001-9

25X1

Page Denied

Approved For Release 2008/12/02 : CIA-RDP80T00246A001600770001-9

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

Table of Contents.

February 1957.

25X1

Page.

I, Theory (State and Law)	1.
II,a) Constitutions	—
IIb) Elections	8.
IIc) Parliaments	8.
IIId) Organs of State administration	—
IIe) Forming of opinion and freedom of thought. . .	10.
IIIf) Religion	16
(See also addition Page Numbered a)	
IIg) Education	17.
IIh) Discriminations and minorities	17.
IIIa) Criminal legislation	19.
IIIb) Criminal procedure	19.
IIIc) Verdicts and execution of verdicts	19/a.
IIId) Rehabilitations and Amnesties	19/a.
IVa) Civil law, commercial law, industrial law . .	19/a.
IVb) Property rights	20.(no com)
IVc) Family rights	20.)detto
Va) Legislation of workers rights	20.
Vb) Working conditions	—
Vo) Trade Unions	22.
VIa) Agricultural cooperatives	24.
VIIb) Private owned agriculture	25. (no com)
VIIa) Jurisdiction	25.
VIIb) State prosecutors	28.
VIIc) Advocates	29.
VIIId) Political Police	30.

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

Monthly report

February 1957.

I. Theory. (State and Law)

Owing to the fact, that on the 20th Party Conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union the theses of Stalin concerning the intensification of class struggle ~~have~~ been declared as false, and consequently the people's democracies also accepted the idea of condemning Stalin, it is to be apperceived, that the hereby evoked liberalisations, - even if in a limited extent, - induced the danger for the pretences of the leading role of the Communist Parties concerned. Now again the "Partinnaya Shizn" in Mossow, in her 20/56 issue writes under the heading: "The class struggle in the period of constructing Socialism"- the following lines: "In the Soviet Union Socialism is already built up. The exploiting classes are liquidated, and the class antagonisms are already matters of the past." Although there is a class struggle also to be recognized in the Soviet Union aswell, but the formula of Stalin, of the inevitable existence of an intensified class struggle is at any rate false for the Soviet Union's example, nevertheless the case is not valid for the democracies. In the people's democracies in the period of the changeing over to socialism, the period is not finished and concluded yet, because it can not be denied, that exploiting classes are still in existence. Consequently the future evolution of the countries concerned, in their way to socialism, can not pass without an intensified class struggle. In this respect the condemning of Stalin was withdrawn. (See also Page No.5-6. the speech of Enver Hodza.)

In the Soviet Union, on the Session of the Supreme Council of the nationalities it had been declared, - inter alia, and

- 2 -

once again ex cathedra, - that the soviet system of socialism, the first in the history of human mankind, has brought for the people a secure institution of freedom and justice, for the triumph of right and fairness, in fact and not in formal declarations. Here is the fundamental difference between the Soviet democracy and the false bourgeois democracies. (Source: "Radio Moscow" 9th February 1957. at 22.30 p.m.).

On the 20th Party Conference the problem of gaining the power by means of elections has been discussed. Now in the Czechoslovakian People's Republic, the events after an eventual gaining of the overhand by such an intermediary has been discussed. They are emphasizing, that there will be no question of democracy of its genuine form, the more one must rely on the formula of Lenin of the class, against or over which the dictatorship must be carried out, the democracy in this case must be placed in ineffective state. ("Pravnik Journal 5. Pages 401- 418.)

" The dictatorship, if the working class has the majority of the population behind her back, and the resistance of the bourgeois classes is destroyed, is necessary, to fill the reactionaries with fear, and to underline the authority of the working classes over the bourgeois class, and thereby to prove, that the proletarians are able to hold in the inferior positions their enemies." The author then continues in the following ascertains: " A bourgeois Parliament, if the majority is in the hands of the representatives of the working classes, lead by the revolutionary Party of the workers, would be in the form similar to the bourgeois state, but in its content it would differ from the point of view of the classes from the bourgeois Parliament.... This means, that the consequent, revolutionary exploitations of the bourgeois Parliament, through the revolutionary workers Party..... means also the begin of the destruction of the bourgeois Parliament". The Parliament has to hand over the jurisdiction too into the hands of the people. " This duty can be carried out by a Parliament in consequent widening of the democratic institutions by means of legislative acts." The author then declares in a following passage a quotation of Engels, saying, " the democracy would be completely useless, if it would not be used as a weapon immediately for carrying out the attacks directly against the institution of private property. and securing

- 3 -

thus the existence of the proletarians.". The states of people's democracies system, in their present form did not show a clear form of the proletarian-dictatorship, because the bourgeois class was having also their representatives in all Governments of the people's democracies. This fact is however only a transitory phase. (We can see out of this declaration, that the possibility, which had been discussed on the 20th Party Conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to " achieve power in a democratical way, to reach the leadership of the Communist Parties in such a way, are possible, but in consequence the rights of the bourgeois democracies have to be taken away, and then the dictatorship of the Communist Parties will be secured.")

The same theory can be seen from a declaration of a Hungarian Government declaration, presented by KADAR,- in a way to subjugate minority,- as in his declaration from the 6th of January 1957 he declares: (full text published in the Prawda from the 7th January 1957.)" We are going to employ the principles of the lenin-formed proletarian-dictatorship now and in the future: this is a dictatorship, based onto the overwhelming majority of the working classes, against the minority of the exploiting classes of the bourgeois, which are stripped of their might by the workers.... In this way, we must proceed against all those, who are acting against the workers and peasant's state,- using all ways and means against them,- and to fight those, who are attempting to weaken the state." In an other passage KADAR declares the following:" The leading power in the opinion of the Government and in the Party of the working class, is the organised might of the Communists, the institution uniting all democratical forces the Party-directed political People's Front."

This repeatedly returning demand for the leading role of the Communist Party is also emphasized in the Hungarian

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- 4 -

"Nepszabadsag" called newspaper, where in the 1st of February 1957 issue an article is published, according to the leading role of the Party is essential for the development of Socialism... The acceptance of this lenin-principle is the cross-road between marxism and revisionism.- The last principle has its expression in the National-communism behind which the national elements are finding their secured positions in the fight against the dictatorship and in the negation of the leading role of the Party. In a similar way were the views expressed of a leading member of the Executive-council of the Party, (Nepszabadsag, the 8th February 1957), in stating, that time is ripe now for the democracy of the people, and a severe-dictatorship against the counterrevolutionaries.... must be carried out.

About the Hungarian Revolution a formula was developed in Eastern-block countries, using the term of "armed aggression from abroad", and counter-revolution from inside, instigated by the imperialists. Here we have to bear in mind, that until the middle of January even in the Soviet Union,- (see January Report Page No.2-3.) they were several times quoting, that the errors of the RAKOSI-GEROE clique allowed to grow the general dissatisfaction amidst the people, and this was the reason of the explosion which took place, as this was missused by the counterrevolutionaries. Now they already hardly mention these facts (see January report Page No.12-13.) Apparently the reason thereto lies in the difficulty to give an ideological reason for the armed aggression against workers, and their right to strike. The simplest way to solve this problem is therefore, to make the imperialist powers responsible for the events. This formal using of terms is not fully recognised in Hungary itself. On a conference of the Communists in Hungary, the chief orator declared on the 17th February 1957 the following: it was a grave error not to guarantee for the workers the democratic rights before the October events. Party and Government did not take the chance to discuss matters with the workers, and thereby they lost the contact with the masses. Grave errors were committed on social, econo

- 5 -

mical and state-political questions. (Nepszabadsag, 20th February 1957.) The same newspaper wrote already before this date on the 15th of February 1957, that the population was dissatisfied, and the Party management was responsible, that the dissatisfaction of the masses was increasing, and at the end the Party-leaders had no power within the masses. Many questions, which ought have been mitigated by the Party-leaders, did not receive any attention, and thus the gap between the population of the Country and the Party was constantly wider.

In the contrary declared the Albanian leader Enver Hodza (Radio Tirana, 17th February 1957. at 23.30 p.m.)- using the terminology adapted for the Hungarian Revolution,- that it is false to state , that in Hungary a revolution was proceeding, which was caused by errors of the RAKOSI-GERER -regime, the more the imperialists are responsible for the events in Hungary.

Hodza's statement is continued as follows:" Stalin was a great marxist. In the use of the marxist-leninist theory, in the fight against imperialism and other enemies of Socialism, Stalin never committed any mistakes, he was, and is still our idol (!). The same sense was expressed by Chruschov on the 20th Party Conference and at various occasions in December 1956.

Statements in Czechoslovakia ("Rude Pravo" Prague 15th February 1957) are stating, that the process of deepening of the social-democracy, can not be made identically with the "forming democracy", which is a permission to action for the chained counterrevolutionary forces, and is serving to weaken the proletarian's dictatorship. The Party was acting correctly, when the intensifying of the tendency for the leading role of the Party was placed into the focus of the new changes.

In Poland however they are dealing critically and fundamentally with the problem of the leading role of the Party. It was stated, that the errors and faults committed up to now, are not only a problem of one person, but the result of the faults of the system. " It is difficult to simplify the whole problem

- 6 -

to the question of the staff of the Party. (staff-"Kader"-means the personal of the Party machinery-- the translator.) It has its roots in the structural faults of the construction of the Party, in the defected faulty interpretation of the leading role of the Party in the proletarian's dictatorship, and in the illfated opinion of the role of the Party mechanism... But these faults and errors can not be separated from the unity of the entire system, as they are a consistency thereof." (Article: Leader or administrator ? Po Prostu, Warsaw, Nr. 45/56.) The article runs further with the analysis of the process of the increasing bureaucracy and states: " The people 's councils were filled with burocratism, and in fact these bodies were ceased to stay legislative bodies, which would have been necessary to remain as local organs of the self-administration. The trade-unions were also packed with burocratism, and dragged into the state-machinery.... And finally the state administrative apparatus and the Party machinery were melted together.... This meant, that the Party became the most important state-apparatus..."

But this demand is contrary to the demands of Leninism. Contrary to that Lenin declared: " All socialists, even Marx, have fought for the liquidation of the state-power. Without reaching this aim, it is impossible to reach the real aim, the genuine democracy, this is equality and freedom." Owing to the fact , that the Party was acting against this principle, the contact between the Party and the masses was lost, and thereby also the justification to speak in their name. " The Party... is losing the self-confidence if it is a mere servant of the masses, and starts to impose only sentences on to them." This loudly outspoken idea have been without doubt been discussed in the leading institutions of the Communist Parties of other countries. The events in Hungary and Poland have proved, that the real dictatorial forms of governing by the Communist Parties is 'accepted by the population with ever increasing understanding. It was undoubtedly to be felt, that

-7-

the lost contact with the masses must be restored. The means to this scope are to be looked in the intensifying of the work within the local soviets (councils). In a Session of the Supreme Soviets, this question has been discussed and the decentralisation of the administrative apparatus has been demanded.

The same happens in Rumania as well. The other method to get the masses is the "education". By this, once again, the capitalist world is explained as bad, and on the other hand the socialist-one as a good-one, having only limited faults. It is also undertaken to intensify the propaganda-work within the masses, this means by the communist-terminology, "to destroy the capitalists-remnants in the conscience of ideas of the masses." As an example take Bulgaria, where the duty of education is underlined as one of the duties of the Party. ("Rabotnitchesko delo" 17th February 1957.) It was stated, that with more strength the decisions of the Party and Government, problems of the international and national policy, and the present tasks of the building up the socialism must be discussed." It is also necessary to discuss the problem of the fight against capitalism, problems of the communist-moral etc.,

In the soviet zone of occupation of Germany it is stated, "the social-democratic illusions of freedom and democracy of the bourgeois class-state" have to be wiped out.

In Hungary on the 17th February 1957 an all-Hungarian conference of teachers declared, that the impatience in the lines of the Hungarian youth must be eliminated by patient educational work, and in the first place by the teachers themselves. Order and peace must be restored in the schools, and it shall not be tolerated, that irresponsible elements should corrupt the youth of Hungary. ("Radio Budapest", 18th February 1957.).

Also the intensifying of the work within the National Front

- 8 -

shall have the task to intensify the contacts ^{between} the Party and the people in the various countries of the Eastern block.
(See also later).

IIa) Constitutions.

.....
.....

IIb) Elections.

On the Rumanian Elections of the 3rd February 1957 were carried out, as usually, with the united list of the Patriotic Front candidates, which is , as Premier Stoica emphasized, lead by the Communist Party. ("Radio Bucarest" 31st of January 1957. 21.00.p.m.) On the elections more than 99 % of the entitled to vote participated, and 98 % of the votes were cast in favour of the united list of the Patriotic front, whereas the majority of the candidates belonged to the Communist Party. (Radio Bucarest, 4th February 1957, 12.00.p.m.) 5th February 1957. 6.00 a.m.) Only 1 % of the votes were against the list ("Radio Bucarest" 6th February 1957. 6.00 a.m.)

IIc) Parliaments.

On the session of the Albanian Parliament of the 18th and 19th February 1957, on the order of the day, only two questions were discussed: the acceptance of the state budget for 1957, and the granting of orders of the Praesidium of the People's Assembly in the interim between the sessions of the Parliament. The budget debate was short and accepted. Later the decrees issued by the Praesidium were accepted unanimously, without discussion, as it is custom in the Eastern block.

The same was happenen~~ing~~ on the session of the Bulgarian Parliament on the 1st February 1957. From the seven points

- 9 -

of the order of the day only the last, the seventh, the budget for 1957 was handed over for discussion to the Committee of the budget of the Parliament, all the rest of the draft were accepted in a half-day session, with a few orators debates, unanimously, and without any modifications.

In Hungary a draft of an act of the immunity of the members of Parliament are in preparation. (As far we are informed, in no other country of the Eastern block a similar legalistive action is valid or is in preparation). To this issue the newspaper " Nepakarat" in Budapest from the 22nd of February 1957. is declaring, that the immunity can not protect the members of Parliament if they are showing a behaviour which is contrary to the interests of the workers, as this is especially the case if their behaviour is directed against the people's democracy; in such a case the mandate of the person concerned will be cancelled. A similar ground principle is found in the § 11. Point II. and III. of the Hungarian Constitution, but the decree for the enacting of it is not yet made public.

Against the permission to allow the existence of other parties besides the Parties already permitted, there are new protests in Hungary. MAROSAN, Minister of State in Hungary, declared on the 10th of February, that the permission of the Social-democratic Party can not tolerated, because this would result the splitting up of the workers and the party would be the pacemaker for the bourgeois liberalism and for the fascist parties.

In Bulgaria in the middle of February a meeting of the Patriotic Front took place. During the meeting it was declared, that it is necessary to intensify the work within this organisation. This organisation has to become the pillar for the people's democracy in Bulgaria. It was categorically declared, that the

-10-

Communist Party has the leading role in this organisation, ("Radio Sofia" 13th February 1957. 20.15 p.m.). In the resolution about the duties of the Patriotic Front, inter alia the following was stated: "The main task consists to educate the working masses and the intelligence in patriotic spirit, and to get the support of the widest masses for the Government; further to educate the masses in strengthening the spirit of socialism, and for this purpose the population should actively participate with all strength in the building up of socialism, and last, the soviet- bulgarian friendship should also be fostered. (Radio Sofia, 13th February 1957. 6.30 a.m.).

In Czechoslovakia meetings were held , in which the leading organs of the National Front were declaring similar tendencies in favour of this organisation. (Radio Prague, and Radio Bratislava , also 11th February 1957. at 19.00. p.m.).

II.d) Organs of state administration.

.

IIe) Forming of opinion and freedom of thought.

In Hungary the leaders of the Party are speaking in favour of the, - by their opinion, - unlawfully libelled, - Party - functionaries. Minister APRO declared (" Radio Budapest 10th February 1957. 17.00. p.m.) that the small functionaries can not been made responsible for the mistakes of the big-ones. A set of journalists and writers has launched an organised campaign against the former Party- functionaries.

- 11 -

They are attacking everybody , who formerly fought within the Party for the leading role of the workers, It is the duty of the Party organisations, of Ministers and Factory directors, to protect these functionaries. " It is now our solemn duty.. to protect the former members of the Party, the members beyond the Party and non-Party members, and the State-functionaries and civil-servants, against the libels of the counter-revolution."

- - - - -

(Continued on Page No.12.)

- 12 -

The Hungarian Government is admitting, that in the past grave faults have been committed, - (Kadar "Radio Budapest" 31st January 1957. 7.00 p.m.) but the workers class shall not permit, that the mistakes should be used to open and camouflaged attacks against the worker's Government. " Not a single honest worker can take a position against the worker's Government ". They admit severe, the word is used "hard" actions on the side of the Government against those, who can be considered as counter-revolutionaries. But it is misleading if somebody would ascertain, that the Party is using the same methods as the RAKOSI-GEROE clique, or even to maintain, that their attitude is now even worse, that it was in the former time. ("Somogyország") 27.1.1957. The author of the article is of the opinion, that there is no place of comparison, because the measures can not be characterized as Rakosi-methods, as they are necessary to defeat the counter-revolution. Thereby he admits the terror in Hungary, and excuses it with the formula the aim makes the instruments sacred.

In the Soviet-Union the writers are criticized, who were demanding bourgeois liberties and democracy. ("Literaturnaya Gazeta" 15.1.1957). The article is dealing with a conference of the writer's association of the Ukraine, and is condemning the attack launched against the Leninite-principle of connection between literature and the policy of the Communist Party and the proletarian state. " False opinions can be detected even amidst the soviet workers of literature concerning the Party-line theses of literature. People, politically unripe-minded and book-worms are attempting the rightness of the Party-line theses in the evolution of soviet literature, and especially the correctness of the decisions of the Central-Committee of the Party in ideological problems are doubted.... The principle of communist ideological content, the party-line and the devotion to the people in the literature, the demands for a close link between literature on one side, and policy, Party and the socialist state.....- further the warning, to fight against

25X1

- 13-

the oppositionary ideology,- this is valid for to-day! In the final communique of this conference they are declaring inter alia, the following: "The entire body of the Ukrainian writers are again pledging their confidence to the principles of the soviet literature- the principles of the Party-line, the devotion to the people, the realism; the loyalty to the Communist Party is repeatedly emphasized....".

As we already quoted, the Communist Party is demanding a strengthening of the educationary work. The "Pravda" Moscow in an article from the 29.1.1957, entitled "The intensification of the political education of masses" is condemning the neglection of the agitation. "If we are not dealing with political mass education, we are making the work easier for the infiltration of alien, bourgeois ideology, and the resurrection of the remnants of Capitalism in the minds of the Soviet-people". On the 4nd of February 1957 the "Prawda" is dealing again with this problem and declares: "One may not leave without attention, that the remnants of Capitalism are influencing the Youth in the minds of people, and the cunning foreign propaganda, and this is leading them to a false attitude, and it may allow to bring about questions, which must be thoroughly examined. "Professors, and fellow-instructors are reprimanded, that they are not sufficiently occupying themselves with the education of students. They are not interested to fight against unsound events which are coming forward sometimes...". Also the "Communist" Moscow is dealing with this problem in the 1/57. issue and declares: "The public opinion must give.... a decisive blow... those attacks, which are directed against the main principles of socialist ideology.... this means against the leading role of the Party." One may not allow to come forward of the long forgotten tendencies, which have their aim to liquidate the guardianship of this respect of the Communist Party. The reaction which is to be seen in this quotations is based on the fact, that by all means in the Soviet-union, in the rows of students, of professors and of the intelligence a certain uneasiness, if not loudly, but came to be apperceived. To this problem the Polish news-

- 14 -

paper, the "Standard Mlodych" from the 25th January 1957 is adding, commenting a paper from Wilna: this paper, - the Czerweny Stamdard"- published an article, in which it was quoted, that in Wilna there are to be found students, who are "not looking into the soviet reality, with admiration for the great, sparkling ideals, and are not recognizing the noble, gigantic work of the soviet nation." Under the influence of western radio-transmissions, they are inclined, to exaggerate tremendously the former faults and missuses. They were instigating other students, and during the Hungarian Revolution, in this fascist rebellion, they have seen a "Revolution" a "fight of the Hungarian workers for Democracy". They also tried even to justify the intervention against Egypt. The Party organisations have for a long time tolerated the distribution and dispersion of lies and libels of such character. Of this we can conclude that the position of the ideological education in the Wilna university is not satisfactory.

With respect to the feasible disorder, the report of a student of a Moscow-University student, published in the February Issue of the viennease journal "FORUM" may appear trustworthy. In this article it is reported, that on the 30th of November last year, during a debate a student was asking the question, relying to Lenin, that how was it possible, that in Hungary a general-strike was launched, whereas against a workers and peasant's Government a general-strike is impossible. And whereafter the professor was answering with generalisations, a protest-storm broke out, the students were justifying their opinion, using quotations from Lenin, that the root of the question has not been answered.

They declared, as hardly to understand, that in Hungary against the general-strike of workers the methods of the bourgeois - exploiting state method were used, court martials, arms, and forced liquidation of the worker's councils. Finally the question was raised, if not the Party-burocracy has not become an exploiting class, in the marxist sense, in view of the practical possession of the tools and instruments of production, through the distribution of the working power, and the control of the wages. On the very next day other exalted discussions took place,

- 15 -

and when a representative of the "Komsomol" was protesting against declarations having an "anti-Party" character he was met with such a resistance, that he was forced to leave the hall of the conference. In further discussions the class character of the soviet society was examined, and it was stated, that in the Soviet-Union the contradiction between exploiters and exploited still exists; the beneficiaries of state-property on the production -instruments have built up the same class-justice, as it exists in the bourgeois society in the interest and protection of the exploiting classes. A day later the Moscow Town-Council had discussed the events, and on the 3rd of December last year 140 students have been excluded from the university for "huliganism". At the same time, the lectures for marxism-leninism have been temporarily stopped.

In Bulgaria on the 11th January 1957 an accused has been sentenced to 4 years deprivation of liberty for sistematical libell against the People's regime. ("Dunawska Prawda", Russe, 13.1.1957). The same newspaper reported the sentencing of a journalist, because he uttered in November 1956 "with instigatory intent impertinent lies about the Sovietunion, the Communist Party of the Sovietunion, the Communist Party of Bulgaria, and the Government." In respect of his regret the accused was sentenced to 8 months imprisonment, 200 Lewa fine, 2 years loss of civic and honorary rights and the confiscation of his chattels to the extent of 1000 Lewa.- The Bulgarian newspaper "Septemwri" from the 30th January 1957 reported the sentence of an accused for praising "counterrevolutionary acts and crimes" and being in possession of arms to 5 years imprisonment. The accused under influence of a drink committed libell against the People's Regime and the politics of the Communist Party, and agreed with the crimes of counterrevolutionaries in Hungary.

In Czechoslovakia the writers are attacked ("Rude Pravo" Prague, 20th February 1957) because they were mute, when the Party was attacked, and the demand for a new Communist Party was launched. The newly edited paper "Tworba" writes in

- 16-

Czechoslovakia, that the Party can judge correctly about the limits of liberty in the discussions. " The freedom of discussions does not mean, that one may act, according to his own wish, or that people have the choice to accept decisions (i.e. of the Party) yes or not.... The distribution and dispersion of the enemies ideology, discussions over problems from the point-of-view of the enemy... are not tolerated methods in the Communist Party.... A liberalistic discussion means, the reactivation of the reactionary elements, and the restoring of Capitalism. The l'art pour l'art looking for the truth is by no means a democratic issue."

In Hungary " Nepakarat" Budapest from the 20th February reports the preparation of a new press-legislation. According to this project everybody is entitled freely to express his views, " inasmuch they are in the interest of the people, and they are in harmony with the state, political and economical order of the People's democracy. "

"Radio Warsaw" announces from Poland (from the 24th of February 1957. 23.00 p.m.) that thousands of books, which have been banned in the Stlinitic era , now are to be borrowed from the public libraries. Thereby works of i.a. Pilsudski and Trotzki, are also included. Also newspapers from pre-war times are at the disposition.

II f) Religion.

In the Soviet-union the intensification of the anti-religious education is demanded ("Radio Moscow" 17th February 1957, at 11.00.p.m.) "The religious ideology is basically oppositionary to our system of life, and the Comsomol organisations have to make efforts, to check the dissipation of that ideology."

In Hungary the decree of the Kadar-Government, concerning the optional participation of children on Education of Religion has been cancelled. Only such children may participate in the lectures on religion, who have been inscribed by their parents at the beginning of the term (i.e. under Geroe)

- 17 -

or the instruction. This measure was declared as necessary, because of the reaction has influenced the teachers and was for them a compulsory measure, and children not taking part in the religion-hours have been beaten and spiten by the others.

Besides elements hostile towards the Government have instigated the population, and therefore on the 23rd of January 1957 in the schools demonstrations took place (Radio Budapest--29th January 1957. 19.45 and 23.00 p.m.).

In Poland a committee was formed, to restore the buildings of the religious orders to their former proprietors. ("Slowo Powchechne ",Warszaw" 22nd January 1957.).

II.g) Education.

In Czechoslovakia the Minister for Education brought a new definition for the selection of students. Minister Kohuda (Radio Prague, on the 12th February 1957. at 19.00 p.m.) declared: "Whereas up to now only the school marks were decisives, from now on a member of the local national-committee will assist the director of the school in the selection of the students. This means the examination of the political attitude, and the class-origine of the students."

On a session of the Rumanian Pioneer-Instructors from the 19th to the 23rd of February 1957 the political educational work with pioneers and scholars were discussed; the duty was classified to educate students to love their Country, the People's Regime and the Party (!). (" Radio Bucarest", the 14th February 1957. 17.00 p.m.)

IIh) Discriminations and minorities.

Poland reports the continuous repatriation of Poles from the present soviet-owned territories; in 1957 about 100.000 Poles should come out from the Soviet-Union, and should be settled down mainly in the Western-areas (Radio Warsaw" 25th January 1957, 7.30 a.m. and 21.30 p.m.) Of this fact one may assume an agreement, concluded between the Polish and Soviet authorities,

-18-

whereby Poland acknowledges the Eastern-frontiers, whereas the Sovietunion is guaranteeing the Western frontiers of Poland. The expatriation of Germans from these territories is a further sign thereof.

As in the last year a wawa of anti-semitic declarations were reported, now a Court in Breslau has sentenced sever 1 Poles to 6 months, 6 months and 3 months inprisonment.

In Czechoslovakia the Communist Party and the Government is for the increased candidature of Germms during the forth coming elections, beacuse it is necessary,- " that another 100 talented, and loyal to the building up of socialism Germans... should be brought forward to be candidates for the Elections of the National Councils" (" Aufbau und Frieden" Praha, 29th January 1957.)The same newspaper reports on the 1st of February 1957, that various radio stations are transmitting from the 4th February 1957 onwards transmissions for German citizens.

In the Sovietuinon on the 11th of February 1957 during the Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR a resolution was accepted,which is cancelling the liquidation of the former republics in the North of the Kaukasus, and in the Volga-district. The population of these areas having been banned for Kasakhstan and Sibiria can now return to their former domicile. From the resolution it is to see,that in the Spring 1944 the Autonomie-Republics of the Czeczens,Ingus' the Balcares,the Caratches, and the Calmucs,the Crimean Tatares, and the Volga-Germans were liquidated, and the population of these districts deported to distant places of the Country. As ground for the resolution it was indicated,that many members of these people's participated in the voluntary corps of the Germans. The execution of this inhuman order was carried out by the NKWD, and it is reported,that a part of the deported died en route. The return of the Crimean Tatars and the Volga-Germans is not foressen, as their names are not quoted in the reports.

- 19/-
61IIIa) Criminal legislation.

In Hungary a decree was issued whereas for the instigating and propaganda to leave the country made liable to imprisonment from 6 months to 5 years. For aiding people intending to leave the country a penalty of imprisonment from 1 to 10 years can be imposed. The non-denunciating of an intended flight is to be met with 2 years imprisonment. Although the relatives of the culprit are exempted from the fine. ("Nepakarat", 7th February 1957). Even on the 9th of February 1957 "Radio Budapest" reported the sentence of a man to 4 months imprisonment, and of a woman of 3 months imprisonment for attempted flight. Both sentences ~~are~~ ^{are} conditional. Three persons aiding would-escapees were sentenced to 3 months imprisonment each.

IIIb) Criminal procedure.

In Hungary the court martial and the summary procedure, called "speeded up" procedures are carried out continuously, for being in possession of arms, and counterrevolutionary activities. The gravity is now on the participation during the October-events, and in taking part in demonstrations in November and December last. When the delicts were committed prior to the 15th of December, as it is to recognize, the case is not tried by the Court martial, (the issues were edited on the 9th and 12th of December last) but in the channel of the summary procedure. (See the January report Page No.4.). In view of the amnesty granted by the KADAR-Government, the Responsible for the Justice-cases NEZVAL declared (Radio Budapest, 15th February 1957. 20.00 p.m.) that the mere participation in the October events will not be prosecuted in the criminal-way, but the case will be tried if a criminal act seems to be proved. (See also under Point VII a- Courts in Hungary). Nezval declared further, that in 208 Court martial cases 30 death sentences were announced, and 21 carried out. (Court martial verdicts to understand.)

- 19 -
C1

IIIc) Verdicts and execution of verdicts.

For unnecessary promulgation of opinion, see the heading expressing of opinions in Bulgaria.

III d) Rehabilitations and Amnesties.

In Hungary the Court of the Capital decided in two cases of repetition of the criminal-procedure. In the first case, the accused a former clerk of the National Bank of Hungary, was arrested in 1952

25X1

Afterwards he was sentenced for violating the state secrets to 6 years imprisonment and in June 1956 he was released. Now the Supreme V.Court ordered the new-trial of the case, and the Capital Court acquitted him. (Nepakarat the 22nd February 1957.) The newspaper "Esti Hirlep" announces a posterior acquittal of the Capital court Budapest. Here a couple sentenced in 1953 for transgressing the official prices to life- resp. 10 years imprisonment, the first court sentenced them to 8 and 4 years imprisonment. It was stated, that the court has not acted in the procedure according the legislation when probation was carried out, and with important questions the Court has not dealt with.

In Poland the commission for rehabilitations expressed the rehabilitation of several former redactors. ("Trybuna Ludu", Warsaw, the 15th February 1957.)

IV a) Civil law, commercial law, industrial law.

In Poland the action of building up independent private enterprises is carried out continuously. "Radio Warsaw" announces on the 4th February 1957, that in the last months the number of independent ^{in firms} industrial enterprises increased to 100.684. From a report of "Radio Warsaw" from the 8th February 1957 it is to be seen, that a majority of this ^{in firms} (industrial) enter.

- 20 -

prises have been installed by people, who have been dismissed in the process of the decreasing the state apparatus. According to this report the banks started from the middle of February the granting of credits for the persons concerned; the credit can amount to 20.000 zloty, and has to be refunded in 3 to five years (3-5). The "Trybuna Ludu" from the 13th February 1957 is declaring that the aim of the Party lies in the restoring of the small artisans and the petty bourgeois.

In Hungary the efforts to restore the small industrial enterprises is continued. "Szabad föld" from the 17th February 1957 demands the restoring of the small-enterprisers. From the limits of the former annihilation of the small-industrials and artisans the following is reported: "in 1951 there were 4.449 independent butchers, in 1955 only 99. In between 1951 and 1955 the number of the independent hairdressers diminished ^{with about} ~~from~~ 4000, to 1.911 amount the number of closed up smith's forgeries." This evolution might be as a consequence of the aims expressed in the Hungarian Constitution, whereas the Capitalist elements have to be put aside. (§ 4. Part II. of the Hungarian Constitution.) As similar principles are to be found in the other people's democracies Constitutions, it would be interesting to hear about the causes of the re-introduction of small-Capitalism, a tendency which is contradictory to the principles of Socialism. Up to now no ideological justification is made known.

IV b/ Property rights.

.....

IV c/ Family rights.

.....

Va) Legislation of workers rights.

In Hungary liquidated the norm-system in an issue for the workers. But since the end of January signs for a coming change

- 21 -

in this respect could be perceived. In an article of the "Nepakarat" from the 25th January 1957 it was stated, that the sudden introduction of fixed minimum wages caused a decrease in the productivity, therefore the wages-system must be altered, to achieve the increased productivity. On the 9th February 1957 the piece-wage for workers has been sanctioned. ("Radio Budapest" the 9th February 1957. 20.00 p.m.) The industrial works have been notified to decrease their costs of production, by this decree, and to introduce the piece-norm, thereby to force the workers to increased efforts. The Minister for Finance has to watch, that the account of salaries and wages of the individual enterprises of works should not be overdrawn.

The Minister for Finance gave an explanation for this order on the 11th February 1957 (Radio Budapest, 19.30 p.m.); he declared that in January the entire industry produced with losses. Even today a work functioning with benefit or gain, is an exception. Although now it is necessary in certain cases to pay fixed wages, but the basis for the productivity is anchored in the piece-wages." "Esti Hirlap" announces on the 14th of February the introduction of the so-called accord-(party)-800⁰⁰ wages, in the Ganz waggon Factory. The causes for this change have been explained by the fact, that the introduction of this system of salaries and wages would force the workers to higher output, and "that they will be interested to take care of the receiving in due time the raw-material to it".

The Hungarian newspaper "Nepakarat" from the 23rd of February declares inter alia, that in the socialist state the right to strike has no justification. The strike leads to the decrease of the production, it makes the situation of the workers worse, and it creates unemployment. Strike serves in the socialist state the interests of the reaction; therefore the trade unions in the people's democracies should not count the strike as a weapon, which they can take use of.

Even on the XXth Party Conference of the Communist Party of the

- 22-

of the Soviet Union it was declared, that certain defects in the wages system of the Workers a position must be taken. It was stated, that by a system of "untouchable" premiums, special allowance and others means, the wages of the workers were increased unjustified, whereas the basis ought to be the tariff. The same situation was admitted recently during a session of the Ruminian Government and the tradeunions. In the future the basic wages must be 75 to 85 % of the total salaries, and must form the basis of the revenue of the workers. This basical wages should be increased simultaneously with the growing of the production. Also the present valid system of norms must be examined, as experience has proved, that in certain industrial-parts the norms have been fulfilled with 160 to 220 %. The present norms, thereby have not been a stimula for the increasing of the productivity of the works and the decrease of the costs.

Vb) Working conditions.

.....

Vc) Trade Unions.

In Hungary the Trade Unions decided to accept new Statutes. ("Nepakarat" the 30th January 1957.) Thereby the free Hungarian Tradeunions are mass-organisations, without party adherence, independent and belonging to the society. They are assisting with all their strength the creating of a socialist society and the intensifying of the workers might. A member can be every citizen, living on salaries and wages, accepting the people's regime, and assists the building up socialism. The active and passive balloting right is granted after one-year membership for the works-organisations, - after three-years membership for the district- organisations, and after five-year membership for the trade union organisations and council (thereby it is secured, that in the leading bodies old, and in the communist-line probated trade-union members will be represented.) The members of the

-23-

the trade-unions have according the statutes special advantages in the granting of free-sanatoria, hospitals , holiday-resorts and similar occasions. The selection for the leading organs are secret, and the organs are electing in open balloting their presidents, secretaries and presidia-members. In the trade-union groups, within one work, the tradeunion confidential representative is elected in open balloting. Trade unions or groups of trade unions committing a violation of the statutes can be dissolved by the council of the Trade Unions. The Workers Council which have been formed during the Hungarian Uprising and later have been sanctioned by act of law, are renewedly attacked,- by the order of the Soviet Commanders with the intermediary of the Kadar Government. As in the January report (on page No.8.) it was stated, in Csepel the Workers Councillors have withdrawn on 10th of January 1957. During a later executed secret balloting, the former members of the Workers Council have been newly elected, instead of the demissioned former Workers Council. To this Kadar declared (" Radio Budapest"- 31st January 1957. 3.00.a.m.) that the Workers Council of Csepel is not being useful for the interest of the workers, but for the aims of the counter-revolution, and according the council of the Radio Free Europe. In the workers Council elements were dragging in, which had nothing to do there. Kadar recommended to clean the workers councils from these elements. He declared further, that the workers councils can only in this case to do usefull work, if their activities are directed by Communists. Also during a session of 80 Workers Councils it was repeatedly declared (" Nepszabadsag" 10th February 1957), that they are Workers Councils and members of these councils, which do not deserve the trust of the workers class and of the Party. Marosan also declared on the 7nd February 1957. (Nepszabadsag, the 8th February 1957.) that Party and Government are principally for the Workers Councils, but only for those, which are really representing the interests of the workers class. " The workers do not need workers Councils which are directed by Radio Free Europe, and listening more to the agents of the American Capitalists, that to the Communists

- 24 -

The " Rude Pravo" from Prague writes on the 9th of February 1957 about the workers Councils in Hungary, that there are doubtful elements finding entrance thereto.

From all this one may see, that representatives elected by the workers themselves, and the more or less followed disconnection of the Communist-lead trade unions, as "transmissions of the Party will" are extraordinarily unpleasant things for the Party. It is to expect, that for the securing of the leading role of the Party these Workers Councils will be liquidated sooner or later.

In Czechoslovakia, the Central Council of Trade Unions discussed the problem of forming Treaty Committees, for the solving of workers conflicts (Svobodne Slovo" Prague, 16th February 1957.) These Treaty Commissions should decide in case of workers conflicts in questions of liquidation of workers contracts, about demands of wages and salaries, and holiday claims. In the same session it was declared, that the Trade-Union organisations have to care for the decreasing of the thick-men figures in the individual enterprises. It was proved, that the conscious-less individuals have misused the insurance for illnesses. A control of a certain works have allegedly proved, that many of the "ill"- workers, in fact were able- and fit to work. The Trade-union must care for the abolition of this practice.

VIIa) Agricultural cooperatives.

The Radio Lvov of the Soviet Union is reporting from the 13th January 1957. at 8.00 p.m. that a planned re-colonisation of workers, into the kolkhozes of Odessa, Nikolaev, and the Crimea has to be carried out.

Radio Moscow, from the 29th of January 1957. at 16.00 p.m. is reporting, that the highest cash-salary in the Federative Soviet Republics, in the kolkhozes is 32.00 Rubles in one day. Underlining that this norm is a production, which can be executed during one working day, so in 25 working days, a monthly income in cash of 800.00 Rubles are resulting. The lowest industrial -wages for workers, are only little under the record-

- 24 -

The " Rude Pravo" from Prage writes on the 9th of February 1957 about the workers Councils in Hungary, that there are doubtful elements finding entrance thereto.

From all this one may see, that representatives elected by the workers themselves, and the more or less followed disconnection of the Communist-lead trade unions, as "transmissions of the Party will" are extraordinarily unpleasant things for the Party. It is to expect, that for the securing of the leading role of the Party these Workers Councils will be liquidated sooner or later.

In Czechoslovakia, the Central Council of Trade Unions discussed the problem of forming Treaty Committees, for the solving of workers conflicts ("Svobodne Slovo" Prague, 16th February 1957.) These Treaty Commissions should decide in case of workers conflicts in questions of liquidation of workers contracts, about demands of wages and salaries, and holiday claims. In the same session it was declared, that the Trade-Union organisations have to care for the decreasing of the thick-men figures in the individual enterprises. It was proved, that the conscious-less individuals have misused the insurance for illnesses. A control of a certain works have allegedly proved, that many of the "ill"- workers, in fact were able- and fit to work. The Trade-union must care for the abolition of this practice.

Via) Agricultural cooperatives.

The Radio Lvov of the Soviet Union is reporting from the 13th January 1957. at 8.00 p.m. that a planned re-colonisation of workers, into the kolkhozes of Odessa, Nikolaev, and the Crimea has to be carried out.

Radio Moscow, from the 29th of January 1957. at 16.00 p.m. is reporting, that the highest cash-salary in the Federativ Soviet Republics, in the kolkhozes is 32.00 Rubles in one day. Underlining that this norm is a production, which can be executed during one working day, so in 25 working days, a monthly income in cash of 800.00 Rubles are resulting. The lowest industrial -wages for workers, are only little under the record-

- 25 -

figure for kolkhoz peasants. The kolkhoz peasants however are granted besides the cash salary a goods- payment, so that an exact taxification of the income is impossible.

Albania (" Radio Tirana" 2nd February 1957. 20.00 p.m.) and (3rd February 1957. at 23.30 p.m.) reports for the year 1956, an increasing of the agricultural cooperatives from 318 to 881 in number; this means an increase of more than 175 %, within one year. The collectivised soil from 12.7 %-- to 30.6 % ,-- the total cultivated land of the country taken into account, which is an increase of 140 %. The number of the families working in the cooperatives, increased from 15.313 to 37.167, this is roughly to 140 % .

In Hungary the order 15/1957 means the new formation of 500 cooperatives, respectively from liquidated former kolkhozes they were reorganised. To the 15th of January 1957. in the entire country there were 2000 collective farms, with about 500.000 ar. surface areable land. ("Radio Budapest 7th February 1957. 12.00. a.m.).

In the Czechoslovakian Republic in 1956 the number of the cooperatives increased in number from 6795 to 8016, this means roughly 18 %. The number of members increased from 329.000 to 395.000 members, this means roughly 19.5 % . The cooperatives are cultivating over 2.2 million ar land, this is 37 % of the entire areable land of the country.

VIIb) Private owned agriculture.

.

VIIa) Jurisdiction.

In the Soviet Union by an order of the Supreme Soviet the new Status of the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union was decreed. About the peculiarities little but nothing is known,-- besides the fact, that in future the Supreme Court can deal only with such cases, which have been previously dealt with by the Supreme Court of the competent Republic Court. The traffic courts have been liquidated. The members of the Supreme Court have been elected by the Supreme Soviet. Radio

25X1

- 26 -

"Moscow, 12nd February 1957. 16.00. p.m.)

In Hungary new acts of Parliament are in preparation ("Nepakarat" 20nd February 1957.) One of these drafts of act is ordering, that every citizen can appeal before an ordinary court against resolutions of a state administrative organ, if this resolution is containing a violation of a law. If this law is going to be accepted, this would mean without exaggeration, a sensation. There are in fact in the Eastern-block, no administrative jurisdiction, in which the ordinary courts can control the acts of the state administration. In Hungary the Government is making attempts, to give an interpretation in the Governments favour for the principle of the judge's independence. It was to be recognized, that the organs of Justice, in regard of the former announced grave accusations for the violations of law, are at present very cautious. It is to believe, that before the Party and the Government they are now relying to the principle of the independence of the judge's. The Justice delegate of the Government Dr. Nezval declared (" Radio Budapest" 15th February 1957) on a Conference of the Court-Presidents, inter alia: The prerogatives of a just judicial decision are the correct political creed of the judge." The main duty of the court lies, the protection and the intensification of the people's regime, and the sentence should bear the insignia of the class struggle." On the same session the National Defence Minister Dr. Münnich also spoke, and declared, that the independence of the Judge 's are several times falsely interpreted: " We have to demand from the judges, that they should have the braveness to apply the vigour of the law.... against the counterrevolutionaries. A few judges and courts are very reluctant in carrying out their task. They adhere to the principle of the independence of the judges, which is based on the traditions of the profession of the judges, but which is falsely quoted by their representatives. In my opinion, that this independence is limited to the free sentencing of the crime, by the court, and to the announcement of a verdict within the limits of legality. The question whether a trial should take place or not, is not within these limits. This is a political question, a declaration

-27-

of a passivity against the policy of theGovernment. The courts of the people's democracy, the dictatorship of the proletarians, can play a great role in the using of the full vigourof the law against the counter-revolutionaries. This is a question of their duty, and their political attitude, besides it is a patriotic duty against the country... and the people...". We are not speaking fiat justitia , pereat mundus.... we say more or less: Long live Hungary, to build up Socialism ! " The judges of the people's democracy the judge's of the proletarian dictatorship will not be reluctant if they stand against the enemy, to use the weapon of jurisdiction and our acts with the greatest vigour, considering the socialist ...legality. We are convinced, that with aid of the judges themselves, the stand of judges will increase in authority, and that they will act even more patriotically and filled with the sense of duty, to strengthen the distatorship of the proletarians, the economical and cultural development of our people. "

On the second day of this conference the Supreme Prosecutor dr. Szenassi held a speech:" The legality must correspond with the interests of the proletarians in it's entire volume. The judges must also recognize the danger, which is menacing the existence of the people's democracy. The aperception of this danger is one of the conditions which is protecting the might of the workers and the dictatorship of the proletarians. The present historical phase must lead thereto, that the verdicts must be in conformity with the law, and with the well-understand interest of the working-masses." The "Nepakarat" also wrote in this question, and declared:" If the judges want to represent the status of the independence of the judges against their duty in the interest contrary of that of the prolarians, in this case they are wrong. The discussion- debates have proved, that from the Party side a severe criticism was used as regards the jurisdiction, and in special there at the summary trials (speeded up trials). Thus the President of a County Court has complained, that a Party functionary in a newspaper protested against an alleged-

- 28 -

not enough hard verdict of this court. This protest is an unworthy attack against the court. The judges are demanding the help of the press-criticism and the Party assistance, but before the Courts are attacked publicly they ought to express their opinion. The professor of the criminal Court department of the Budapest University declared, that he controlled the theses and lectures of his matter, and he ascertained, that there is nothing important to be corrected. " What we were teaching on the subject of the theory of the criminal law, is still valid." Apparently is in the side of the judge's also severe critic against the Court Martial procedure to be carried out; the first- speaking professor declared, that in Hungary from 1912 to 1944 with interruptions a Court Martial legislation was always in vigour, and also a Summary jurisdiction without rights to appeal."In our days the Court martial means, and the Summary Jurisdiction and procedure, the way to return to the normal ~~speak~~ situation.

VIIb) State prosecutor.

In Hungary on the 4th of February 1957 a Conference of the State prosecutors was taking place, on which the Supreme Prosecutor of Hungary declared:" The functions of the State Prosecutor are a political work, which can be carried out only by persons, who agree with the policy of the Workers Government, and the aims of the Working Classes are accepted. The great number of participations in the events after the 23rd of October 1956 are covered by the amnesty of the 4th November 1956, and they will not be prosecuted. One can however not recognize as mere participation the liquidation of the kolkhozes, their plundering, and the arrest of Communists, and other progressive elements ("Nepakarat 5th February 1957.)

- 29 -

Even the state prosecutors in Hungary,- as the judges,- are not willing to follow the instructions of the Party without expressing their conditions. As in January (see January report 1957. Page 10-11) the allegedly too mild state prosecutors have been attacked, in a letter directed to the editor of the newspaper Nepszabadsag (22nd February 1957) renewedly it is stated, that the state prosecutors offices are setting free counter-revolutionary criminals. " It happens, that instigators whose conscience is burdened with the tragic events of October, even with the murder of honest Communists free in the streets circulate. It happens, that the organisers of the long strikes..... equally freely move along. The jurists however can not find the articles by intermediary of which the instigators, the traitors and the wrongdoer of our economy can be sentenced."

VIIc)

Advocates.

In Rumania a law was enacted allowing pensions for the advocates. (" Radio Bucarest", 20th February 1957. 16.00 p.m.) According to this male advocates are granted pensions from 60 years, and females advocates from 55 years of age upwards, if they can prove a 30 respectively 25 years of activity.

In Poland at present a Commission is proving the attitude of advocates, acting in the so called secret trials. It was stated, that in this processes only sollicitors were admitted, the number amounted to 21 names, who were enlisted in a special list. The Commission shall prove, how these advocates have fulfilled their duty, and should introduce a disciplinary procedure against them if violations should be ascertained. (" Slowo Powzechne" Warsaw, 28th January 1957.)

From Bulgaria now an article is published on the topic of the role of the advocates (" Socialist Law" Journal 9/56.)

In this it is stated: " The profession of the advocates shall not only be a gremium for finished jurists, but it must be the more an instrument for the strengthening of Socialism in present and in the future, and even then, when Communism is going to be the supreme ideal of mankind.... In his consultations and in his plaidoyer before the Court, the lawyer must be aware

- 30 -

of the political significance of every word uttered by him. He is obliged to emphasize and to explain the rightfull and progressive Character of the legal system, the Party instructions and of the Government decisions." The author then indulges in explaining the method of the nomination of a lawyer for the client; according to the custom of the legal cooperatives in Bulgaria, the person seeking for legal aid, must first contact the secretary of the cooperative, with the demand to nominate a lawyer for his defence. " The client is allowed to express his personal wishes in this respect, but this can be decided only.... by the public interest and the exigencies of the case concerned. The secretary has to decide the person to be designated by the consideration in first case the public interests If the demand of the client concerned is to be deducted from the prejudice....that the lawyer concerned can lead the process, and to prepare the documents thus.... that he can mislead the court, the lawyer concerned can not be nominated for the client, because this would be in contrary to the official interests....The criminal defendant can only represent before the court his clients interests, if they are not(fid) differing from the interests of the society and the state.... (In the civil procedure)...the solicitor has to represent first of all the public interests and only in second line the interests of his mandatory-client... Our to-day solicitors did not quit yet fully the remnants of the bourgeois past. If however much has been done in this respect... the growing of the necessary level in the socialist state from the side of the advocates is still to be expected....All presumptions are available, that the advocates can free themselves from the bourgeois character, and to become a real socialist legal instrument."

VIId) Political police.

As in Hungary in November and December last an examination of the members of the former AVO was promised in connection with the new forming of a political police (January Page No. 6-7.) the question became fully neglected. One can assume, that the Government is using the old " experienced" AVO men for her

- 31 -

services. A report from the Radio Budapest station from the 20th of February 1957 is typical, according to which three men of the AVO have been " sacrifices of the counterrevolution" and now have been solemnly buried in their " city of birth " (!) with military pomp. Here AVO-people were buried, who ordered fire to an unarmed mass, whereby more than 80 persons were killed, and including many children. The mass was lynching the three AVO-men.

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

- a -

Addition to IIg)

Similarly in Breslau ("Radio Warsaw" from the 21st of February 1957 at 20.00 p.m.) for antisemitic- instigation 4 Poles have been sentenced from 6 months to 1 year imprisonment. The State prosecutor has appealed against the " too mild" term of sentences.

It appears, that the greater part of the Jews still living in Poland have the intention to emigrate. The "Tribuna Ludu" from the 20th of February 1957. brings comments of readers, dealing with this question. One of this letters quotes, that " today 10.000 of Jews.... decided, to quit the country!- This mass- flight is a curious fact, as far as today more liberalism is reigning in Poland, than ever before. One can not give but guesses for the causes of this appearance.

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1